



Vol. III.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1863.

No. 711.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Rich Linens,
Calicoes,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfstiches,	Bedticks,
Fearnought,	Oznaburghs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c.
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
March 30.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Blacks, blue Friezes,
Calicoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silica do.
Platillas,
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Mollins and Muslin Hand'ls,
India Mollins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.
March 29.

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first
quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with
a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

We have received by the sloop
Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 tons Bar Iron,

A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins,
which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 23.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY, April 5th, at 4 o'clock
in the afternoon, will be sold on the pre-
mises,

Three handsome
Building Lots of Ground,
on a long credit; situate on the corner of
Cameron and Pitt Streets.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
March 23.

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
A DESCRIPTION

OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND
COLONIES,
WITH THE

OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and
political alterations, digested on
a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRO-
DUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plinian professor of astronomy, and
experimental philosophy, in the
University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the
latest improvements, of Arrowsmith,
and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.
The work will be comprised in two octavo
volumes, of about 800 pages each,
and a quarto Atlas, containing all the
Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new
type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dol-
lars, neatly bound and lettered. Each
volume will be delivered as soon as fi-
nished, and no money required until
the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hun-
dred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of
promoting the circulation of this impor-
tant work, may have one copy gratis,
by procuring and accounting for the
subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encou-
ragement to the undertaking, the sum
at which subscribers will receive their
books is considerably under that which
will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by RO-
BERT and JOHN GRAY,
King-Street, where a specimen
of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28.

Notice.

All persons having claims a-
gainst the estate of William Triplett, o-
Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to
bring them forward for adjustment and
payment; and all those indebted to the
estate, are respectfully called upon to make
immediate payment to the Executors—it
being their anxious wish to close all the
accounts, and settle with the legatees as
soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } Ex'ors.
GEO. TRIPLETT, }
March 1.

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received and for sale, at their
Book Store in King street,
(Price 25 cents.)

AN ADDRESS
To the Government of the United States,
ON THE

Cession of Louisiana,

To the French; and on the late breach
of Treaty by the Spaniards:

Including the translation of a Memorial
on the War of St. Domingo, and Cef-
sion of the Mississippi to France, drawn
up by a French Counsellor of State.
March 10.

Cash given for rags.

On MONDAY the fourth day of Ap-
ril next, will be sold at Vendue, on
the premises, on a credit of 60 and 90
days,

Those two HOUSES on the
south west corner of King and Washing-
ton Streets, at present occupied by Philip
Russell and John Violet.

Also,
The small House and Shop on
Washington Street adjoining.

For information as to the title, &c. &c.
apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or to
THOS. PATTEN,

March 15.

Valuable LANDS for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,
To the highest bidder, by the Executors of
the late Gen. George Washington, the
following

TRACTS OF LAND,
at the times and places hereafter men-
tioned, viz.

On the first Monday in April,
on the premises, 600 acres lying in Charles
county, in the state of Maryland, near a
place called the Fifth Trap, about 16 miles
above Port Tobacco.

On the 2d Monday in April
on the premises, 519 acres in Montgo-
mery county, in the state of Maryland,
in the neighbourhood of Frederick Town,
not far from Kittortan.

On the 15th day of April, at
Charlestown, 453 acres in Jefferson coun-
ty, Virginia, about two miles west of
Charleston. Also, 240 acres lying in Hamp-
shire county, on Potomac river, about
12 miles above Bath.

On the 16th day of April, on
the premises, 1600 acres in Jefferson
county, on the south fork of Bullskin.

On the 18th day of April, on
the premises, 183 acres in Jefferson coun-
ty in Wormley line.

On the 20th day of April, on
the premises, 571 acres in Frederick
county, 1½ miles south of Battle Town.

On the 22d day of April, at
Paris, 2481 acres on Ashby's Bent, and
885 acres on Chattin's run, in Fauquier
county.

One fourth of the amount of
the purchase money to be paid down, and
the balance in three equal annual instal-
ments, to be secured by a mortgage on
the premises, and to carry interest from
the day of sale.

The EXECUTORS.

March 12.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island
Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent
APPLES.
Feb. 18.

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. McLEOD, A. M. Pastor of the
reformed Congregation, in the City of
New-York.

Feb. 5.

Will be landed to-morrow,
At Messrs. Lawton and Smoot's wharf,
out of the schooner Friendship, Captain
Burns, from Montserrat,
25 puncheons strong, fine fla-
vored RUM, which will be sold cheap
for cash or a short credit.

JOHN G. LADD.

March 15.

Just Received,
A large supply of Writing Paper,
of various kinds.

R. & J. GRAY.
March 15.

I will rent the DWELLING
HOUSE and WAREHOUSE, on Prince
Street, the latter of which I occupy.

The Warehouse is very well calculated
for the wholesale dry good business, and
the other well calculated for the accom-
modation of a genteel family.

Wm. HODGSON.

I have for sale,

Liverpool fine and coarse Salt,
suitable for the fisheries,
6 pipes of 6 years old London particu-
lar Madeira Wine, on very low terms,
15 qr. casks of Sherry.

An Invoice of WOOLLEN
GOODS, very low if applied for in a
short time.
W. H.
March 29.

For Sale,

Four thousand barrels

St. Ubes and Cadiz SALT,

Which will be delivered from the vessel
if immediate application is made to

JOHN P. SMITH, & Co.

March 29.

Just received by the subscriber

23 hhds. URINAM SUGARS, which
they will sell on moderate terms for cash.

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.
March 29.

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received 1600 bushels of

Turk's Island SALT, afloat at Irwin's
wharf, and for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER.
March 28.

ABEL WILLIS

Has just received,

Fresh Lemons by the box,

Apples by the bl.

Fresh Lemons,
Sweet Cider by the bl.

And a general Assortment of Groceries.
March 22.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this
month, a bright Mulatto Man, named
STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age; he
is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleasant coun-
tenance, speaks rather slow, but very active and
handy at any work; he served an apprenticeship
to a weaver, is a good workman at that busi-
ness, and a remarkable good hand in a brick-
yard; in short, he is smart at any thing he is
set about; he is very fond of spirits of any kind.
I cannot describe his dress. He never ran away
before, so I expect he has been enticed off by
some artful villain; if it be the case, and the
man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars
on his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BOGGESS.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring
said fellow at their peril, as in that case they
may expect to be prosecuted.

Fairfax County, March 22.

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,

Forty barrels new Beef,

Five bls. Pork,

Fifty bls. Tar,

Fine and coarse Salt,

First quality Sugar in hhds and bls.

Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in do.

Five pipes old Liben Wine,

One pipe Madeira, four years old,

Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,

One pair Bar Mill Stones, 5 feet dia-
meter,

One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at his Mill,

Shorts and Bran,

Indian Meal,

Rye Meal,

Seed Oats,

Plaster of Paris by the bushel.
3d Mo. 19.

For Sale,

About 2000 lbs. of BUTTER,

in kegs. Also,

A House and Lot on Gibbon

Street. Apply to

G. N. LYLES.

March 17.

21w3w

From the GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

To the author of seven letters signed CAMILLUS.

March 20.

SIR,

Your pamphlet was put into my hands yesterday, and this rainy morning has been devoted to a rapid perusal of its contents. Had the weather been fine you would not have had the trouble of reading this letter.

When you sat down to write you should have considered that every man who commits himself to the public, by means of the press, challenges enquiry and provokes investigation. You ought therefore to have abstained from scurrility. Had the federal party merited all that you have said, it would have been more consistent with the manners of a gentleman, and the prudence of official character, to have discussed the questions you have thought proper to raise without the use of opprobrious terms. There is a reason for this moderate conduct which good sense would have suggested if the easy offspring of your profligate genius had not fascinated the parental judgment: for it is impossible to suppose that the early habits of good company should have been wholly destroyed by your associations in this country. Had you reflected a little, you must have perceived that by establishing your propositions you would effectually destroy those of your adversary, and then the mob, to whom such things are not disreputable, would have made free use of all those terms in which your letters abound. You were moreover sure of assistance in that species of arguments from the able editors, which a man in your situation had better employ than imitate. But Sir, if it should happen that these men of whom you speak in terms so contemptuous, should be able to shew that notwithstanding your acknowledged infallibility and the zeal with which, as in duty bound, you advocate the interests of Spain, they have some right to judge as to the interests of their country, and have not been wholly mistaken on a subject respecting which they have taken the liberty to exercise that right, would not those indecent expressions recoil? And is it not, humanly speaking, possible, when we consider the flimsy nature of such compositions that a part of the scold matter might adhere. It is at all times unpleasant, and after the early years of childhood, somewhat ridiculous, to find ourselves begrimed with our own filth.

I shall not presume, Sir, to enter with you into the argument; first, because I know the deference due by an individual to a man in your elevated station. Secondly, because I do not conceive myself able (setting aside the superiority of your talents) to contend, with my limited means of private information, in argument of this kind with a gentleman who draws intelligence from official fountains. Thirdly, because the matter has, I am told, been discussed in the senate of the U. States with great ability, and it is more than probable that all I could say, and more, has already been said, and in better language than I am master of. And fourthly, I think proper to be silent because it is expected that ere long, events will speak for themselves.

One or two little matters, mere spots in the sun, you will however pardon me for suggesting to your notice, in case you should favor the world with a second edition enlarged and corrected. In your earlier letters, the first of which bears date on the 9th February, you seem to consider the cession of Louisiana and the resulting possession by France as problematical; but before you terminate those instructive communications, the last of which is dated the 26th February, it seems to be pretty well settled in your mind that the news of the latter event may be hourly expected. Plain men are apt to suspect when they see such appearances. They may suppose you have been ignorant of facts which you of all others ought to have been acquainted with, and may wonder that knowing so little, you should have taken the trouble to say so much. Good will is not the only requisite in a preceptor, and before you apply your birch to federal posteriors, you ought to know at least the grammar of the science you would teach. Men may pardon the Pedagogue of a pedagogue as a misfortune incident to his profession, but when it is coupled with ignorance, they feel

feel either respect or pity. If on the other hand it should be supposed that you was well informed and yet withheld material information, and build not only arguments but accusations, on theories inconsistent with facts, persons of warm temper may use expressions which it is not necessary for me to mention, because your pamphlet shew you are well acquainted with the conciseness of the English language.

Another little inaccuracy may be worthy of a moment's notice in the respite from official cares. In a part of your pamphlet you have taken pains to shew that New Orleans, while under the Spanish government, would not be conquered without great difficulty, and that the war with Spain which would inevitably follow must prove ruinous to the United States. In the last paragraph of your last letter after fingering again your Hofannas to your virtuous and enlightened first magistrate, and repeating the assurances that we have every thing to expect from his negotiations, you add "We can never fail of redressing ourselves, should the national voice require the effort." Now Sir, if your former assertions be true, which since they are your assertions we are bound to believe, it becomes somewhat difficult notwithstanding our perfect confidence in your judgment and integrity to swallow this last assertion. If then one so humble as I am might presume so far, I would venture to recommend a little modification in your next edition.

But it is time to come to the true object of my present address. You have taken great pains to convince us that it would be madness to have a respectable fleet. For your kindness on this as on other occasions, I pray you to accept at this time, and in this way, the proper acknowledgment of every honest man in America. While speaking of our navy you have thought fit to notice our enlightened President's sublime project of a dry dock, in terms so honorable to his judgment, that they cannot but reflect lustre on your discretion. Indeed Sir, the well turned compliments to that gentleman with which your performance abounds do infinite credit to the liberality of your disposition. Where justice might limit to a scanty measure of applause, you know how to be generous. And if any one from a supposed acquaintance with your private opinions should be so impolite as to smile at the irony of your expressions, it is well that he should be undeceived.—Who shall pretend to set a bound to your charity? But to return.—In your sixth letter I find this phrase—"It was under this point of view that Mr. Madison's famous resolutions were introduced at the period of the British treaty. I am satisfied that such resolutions would make a more deep and effectual impression and render us more respected and feared by England, France or Spain, than a fleet of 20 sail of the line, equipped in the completest manner for sea." Really; Don Camillus, this is a thumper. I cannot ask you to correct the assertion, for it is evident that your book is written for the purpose of preventing a naval armament in the United States at the present or at any future period. This may in you be right, it may conflict with those interests which it is your duty to promote. Your influence on the conduct of our rulers is highly honorable to you, and as it is proved by various facts of public notoriety, you will in due time receive, it is presumed, the merited rewards. To the honors of your country you have a just claim. But do not, I beseech you Sir, judge of this country by those who hold its authority. We are not wholly without common sense, though we do not pretend to learning or philosophy. We cannot, therefore, for our sakes, help thinking that twenty sail of the line would make a more effectual impression on Spain, than any such resolutions as those moved by Mr. Madison. It is not indeed consistent with our civil establishments to keep up a standing army, and this country will never agree to such a measure but in the last necessity. Yet, Sir, the manner in which you speak of an American army—the manner in which you speak of an American navy, and your applause of the present administration, furnish strong argument in favour of Mr. Ross's Resolutions. On the part, therefore, of those whom you have had the goodness to call Tories, I have the honor to thank you for your seven letters. Go on, kind Sir, in your splendid career. Give us seven more, or seven times seven. So, not or later we shall learn to know our friends.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY TICKLE.

BOSTON, March 17.

Arrived, Sir, Betsey, Lymburner, from St. Vincents. Left there February 15th, the Rising States, Drummend, of Bristol, for Savannah, to sail in 6 days; Taylor, Appleton, of Boston, for the Maine, in 10 days; Eagle, Fetheron, for Portsmouth, in 15; Little John, Patterson, of Wiscasset, for New York, in 14; Jones Eddy, M'Cobb, for Georgetown in 25; Betsey, Little, of New-Castle, for a market; Hunter, Lamson, for New Haven in 12; Primrose, Atwood Chatham, for Boston in 14; Ranger, Paul, of Wells, for a market; Margaret, M'Lellan, of Portland, for Boston March 20; Two Brothers, Tabby, of Warren, for St. George's River in 20 days; Polly, Paul, for Portsmouth in 15; Martha and Mary, Jenne, of Baltimore, for a market; Sally, Blunt, of Kennebunk, for Wilmington, N. C. in 14; Victory, Rhodes, for Kennebunk in 15; Truxton, Merrill, for do. Hannah and Martha, Colburn, for Norfolk, ready for sea; Clothier, Marshal, for Kennebunk, March 4; Johanna, Bagley, for Newburyport; Stocking, for New London in 15; Start, Rollings, for Portsmouth; Greyhound, Langdon, of Boston for Savannah in 6; Favorite, Hammatt, for Philadelphia in 6 days. March 4, in lat. 33, long. 69, spoke ship Industry, Dyer, from St. Martins, for New York, left her mainmast and put into Barbadoes to repair. 5th, spoke ship Anne, Robinson, of Portland, from Philadelphia for Port Republican.

Schooner Aurora, Rust, from Charleston. Came over the shoals in company with the brig Nancy, Barker, of Salem, bound for Salem or Norfolk. Passed at the Vineyard, brig Sally of Kennebunk, 33 days from Tobago.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Subscribers to Mr. Hopkins's edition of the FEDERALIST are respectfully informed that in consequence of the removal of Mr. Boureau, their books are left at Mr. Perrin's store, adjoining Gadby's tavern, where they are requested to call for them.

To Col. FRANCIS PEYTON.

SIR,

I HAVE for sometime past intended myself the honor of addressing a letter to you; but have deferred it until the Militia Bill should be published, that your fellow-citizens might have a fair opportunity of properly estimating the consequences which will result from your conduct. You cannot be ignorant that it is generally understood here, that it was through your zeal and activity that the passage of the law was obtained. It is also understood, that you did most basely and treacherously misrepresent the wishes of the people of this part of the district. You have been repeatedly called upon to deny the charge; but you have preserved a full silence, which, in my opinion, is a strong evidence that the charges thus adduced against you are substantially true. If you were a man who would answer any question, it might be worth while to enquire, why you should wish to see the muster fines raised from Seventy Five Cents to Five Dollars, at the option of the officers? And why you should wish to coerce the furnishing of uniforms, at a time when the democrats do not pretend to expect a war? We might also enquire, how it has come to pass that Col. Peyton, a man of high democratic principles, the firm opposer of federal injustice and federal oppression, should, all of a sudden, become the advocate of measures hostile to every principle of equality, and in opposition to the best interests of our town. The answer to all these questions is obvious. You are now in power, and have forgot all your tender sensibilities for the rights, the interests and the wishes of the people: you have rode that hobby until you find yourself placed in an office above the reach of the people; you now throw off the mask and set both federalists and democrats at defiance. But, Sir, do not plume yourself too much upon your fancied security. There is not an officer in the legion, not even yourself Col. Peyton, independent

as you are in point of fortune, and fortified with the honorable commission of the United States, who is competent to meet and withstand the full force of popular resentment. Were I a federalist, Sir, and a firm friend of that party, I should not have wished to see you adopt a different course from that you have pursued. Measures more completely calculated to damage the interests of democracy, in this place, could not have been devised, than those pursued by you through the whole course of your military career. The appointment of the officers of the legion through your tottering popularity almost to its dissolution. Your Militia Bill, the most arbitrary and unjust of all your measures, has closed the scene of its mortal existence; it now lies buried in the silent grave, and may the dark waves of oblivion obliterate every trace of its former existence from the memory of man. As one of the democrats who beheld with indignation your unwished for and impertinent activity, in the business of the Militia Law, I tender you the homage of my high consideration; and you may rest assured, that whenever an opportunity occurs, I will not be slow in exposing your conduct to my fellow citizens in its proper colors. I will now conclude, Sir, by asking what must be your feelings, when placed in front of a legion, every man of which has been injured by your conduct, and the resentment of whom, your conscience must tell you, you have most highly merited.

Communication.

Unheeded the mighty mischief walks,
Conceal'd no longer in her dark abode.

ANON.

SIR,

IT has long appeared to me, and I am induced to believe it will generally be allowed (in the southern states at least) that the work which is going on, does not stand in need of aid, either from the societies established from humane motives, nor the eloquence of the pulpit.

The silence in which it is progressing, aided by various concurrent circumstances, will, it is to be apprehended, insure its effect; and he must be blind, indeed, who is unobservant of its progress.

Our good confederates to the northward, happily for them, may be out of danger—at present—and can sow their tares, in our harvest, which we, not they, are to reap.

Those who have attended to whatever has been agitated in Congress, on the subject of slaves, must have noticed the triumph, which too often attends supposed security; and the unguarded manner such subjects have been treated by them; hostile to that amicable consideration for the body politic, which should influence the whole.

The evil appears serious, and of gigantic magnitude, in whatever point it may be viewed: and, without the power of prophecy, is evidently ominous of some great fatality—from which no present prospects secure us, nor diligence, nor care may prevent.

It may be compared to an inveterate cancer, which has laid hold on the vitals, whose extirpation either hopeless, or neglected from its beginning; admits not of the knife, and emollients are of little more than temporary relief.

To return.—These friends have sent amongst us a Sermon, sold by Messrs. R. and J. Gray, to assist with their pious endeavors, those evils we deprecate—an incurable evil, as it should seem to be—regardless of our political, and now critical, situation, as it respects these people—and whose hands are bound by sad necessity.

Whoever has noticed the uncontrolled noise, disturbance, and drunkenness, on the Sabbath at our wharves and elsewhere.

The increase of sales in our newspapers, and the length of time offered; denoting the decreasing estimation of such property.

The numerous increase of them among us, within a very short time, equal together to two thirds of the inhabitants; many of whom have no visible means of subsistence.

All these, and many other evils from the same source, are as deplorable as true; and peace, which most men seek in retirement, is neither to be had at present, nor even to be hoped for in prospect.

A good servant constitutes part of the satisfaction of every family; but the hiring here, affords few instances of respectability or even decency. And our own conduct, it is to be apprehended, is not calculated to mend them.

To most natives (in the southern states)

unaccustomed to
of servants in other
eluded very natural
riles most things.
Acknowledged, that
wants of every descri
most serious disquie
not intended to co
slavery—the very
every sentiment of g
But yet, though t
cile it alter so many
and makes us rai
have, than any c
know not of.

To talk of slav
abundant around
terms, unless licen
as the discriminating

What reasonable
may yet be entertain
this important sub
Out of the greatest
good; but then it i
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evils, it shall cure
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remedy by which
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wade through the
ther or not we sha
illusory security, by
the danger, and do v
to guard against it
had to worse, we be
quences; or whether
the impaled insignia

from our lethargy—
sonable apprehension
insurrection, near R
moved from us; tha
ed to awaken us fr
security. Men see
many different impul
timent can be obtain
mentous as some ma
tious, in general one
not so with them.

continues to run, cl
no apprehension that
or the current charg
me to-day. Provide
morrow; she is too
in her and be happy.

But surely a distru
change, is not only c
mands all our energi
can direct the Her
may it here be said,

MR. PICHON
The New York
the following rema
letter:—

SO—the business
before the public.
French Minister, has
to inform us, that F
the proprietor of
New Orleans, is
with both the Florid
was sitting, this was
tion not to be obta
did not choose to ma
ons then on the su
the federalists could
pose, was suffered
was negatived by a
jority, and even the
stances against this
jority, were refused
ment they rose to
all others the most in
existence as a nati
dified their voices fr
public, by shutting
rious and gloomy sec
together, nor could a
but that a triumph
really carried all their
Was a motion made
only for the fight of
ponement was fore
majority might first
among themselves a
granting it. Was a
speaking any measure
the doors were closed
lusion made to the mo
voting to take from th
of more than two m
man was called to o
ed. We only wonder
to postpone the pr
the present, and wh
mounted on their big
just as well have gone

But to return to th
letter. It has placed
we have always said
placed. Monsieur Pi
the the Marquis de Y
very cleverly managed

...and for...
...million of...
...percent to meet...
...of popular res...
...sit, Sir, and...
...I should not...
...not a different...
...served. Mean...
...ated to dam...
...in this place...
...ed, than those...
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Chief Barks,
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the southern States)

unaccustomed to the respect, and order, of servants in other countries, are reconciled very naturally—for custom reconciles most things. But still it must be acknowledged, that the present state of servants of every description, makes one of the most serious disquietudes of society. It is not intended to combat one objection to slavery—the very name is abhorrent to every sentiment of generosity or humanity. But yet, though time itself cannot reconcile it after so many ages—necessity must; and makes us rather bear those ills we have, than try experiments which we know not of.

To talk of slavery from the specimens abundant around us, is a perversion of terms, unless licentiousness be considered as the discriminating distinction.

What reasonable hope or expectation may yet be entertained of amendment on this important subject—is the question. Out of the greatest evils sometimes arise good; but then it is of uncertain quantity: Shall we depend, that like many evils, it shall cure itself; and totally neglect it on that precarious issue, or the remedy by which it may be achieved; perhaps by some direful explosion—and wade through the consequences. Whether or not we shall be waked from our illusory security, by timely contemplating the danger, and do what is yet permitted to guard against it; or wait, till from bad to worse, we be alarmed for the consequences; or whether we must actually see the impaled insignia displayed to rouse us from our lethargy—seems no very unreasonable apprehension; seeing that the late insurrection, near Richmond, is so far removed from us; that no alarm has operated to awaken us from, perhaps, a fatal security. Men see the same thing by so many different impulses, no aggregate sentiment can be obtained. Profoundly momentous as some may estimate our situation, in general one would imagine it was not so with them. As long as the stream continues to run, clear or foul, they have no apprehension that the source is drying, or the current changing; what has served me to-day, Providence will bestow tomorrow; she is bountiful; I will confide in her and be happy.

But surely a distrust of so formidable a change, is not only commendable, but demands all our energies; and wisdom alone can direct the Herculean labor. Truly may it here be said, *hic labor, hoc opus*.

MR. PICHON'S LETTER.

The New York Evening Post makes the following remarks on Mr. Pichon's letter:—

SO—the business has at length come before the public. Mr. Pichon, the French Minister, has at last condescended to inform us, that France is “notoriously the proprietor of Louisiana,” and that New Orleans, is included; doubtless with both the Floridas. While Congress was sitting, this was a piece of information not to be obtained; the Executive did not choose to make any communications then on the subject; no vote that the federalists could propose for this purpose, was suffered to pass; every thing was negated by a well disciplined majority, and even their reasons and remonstrances against this procedure of the majority, were refused to be heard, the moment they rose to speak on a subject of all others the most interesting to our very existence as a nation, their adversaries lifted their voices from being heard by the public, by *flouting the doors*. A mysterious and gloomy secrecy reigned for days together, nor could any thing be known, but that a triumphant majority tyrannically carried all their measures.

Was a motion made on the floor asking only for the fight of a document? a postponement was fore to follow, that the majority might first have a consultation among themselves as to the policy of granting it. Was a word intimated respecting any measures of the Executive? the doors were closed. Was even an allusion made to the money which they were voting to take from the people, to the tune of more than two millions? the gentleman was called to order and reprimanded. We only wonder they had not voted to *postpone the printing the laws for the present*, and while they were fairly mounted on their *high horse*, they might just as well have gone thro' with it.

But to return to the French minister's letter. It has placed the affair just where we have always said it would at last be placed. Monsieur Pichon for France, and the the Marquis de Yrujo for Spain, have very cleverly managed, so as to shift all

the blame from their respective governments, on to the shoulders of the Intendant of the province. France disavows his conduct, Spain has nothing to do with it. But we think this would have come from them both with a better grace five months ago. We have then left us but to ask Mr. Intendant if he will have the goodness to indemnify us for the losses we have sustained; to which he will answer, that he acted from the best of his judgment, and is not answerable for a mistaken opinion. As to the obtaining the place, and thereby securing ourselves against the repetition of similar injury and outrage, the opportunity has now gone by, and we have nothing farther to do than to wait quietly till the French have acquired sufficient strength to adopt what course they please, and set us at defiance. In the mean time, patriot Munroe is gone with two millions of money in his hand, to buy some partial privilege, with which money the Emperor of the Gauls will build a fort at New Orleans.

And here we beg leave to turn to our Chief Magistrate: the man who has so kindly undertaken to manage the concerns of this “rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land,” and to lead them to “destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye,” and who declared, “he felt a sincere consciousness that the task was above his talents, and that he approached it with those awful and anxious presentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of his powers so justly inspire,” pray sir, do you sleep as composedly, eat and drink as heartily, and enjoy yourself with as much tranquillity as you used to do, now that you are assured that the Floridas are to be annexed to the possessions of France? Do you know that it is not in the power of two nations to treat with each other respecting any district of country lying contiguous to the territory of a third nation, and to convey it from one to the other without first consulting this third nation? And if they do, that it is just cause of war? Do you know, that unless this principle had been fully adopted and practised upon among nations, that the balance of power in Europe would long since have been destroyed, and the whole, probably, before this time, fallen a sacrifice to some powerful and fortunate despot? If in any future wars with France—but why pursue the subject in its consequences further? Will not a time arrive when the unanimous voice of this country shall be lifted up in execration against the weakness and folly of those rulers, who have, by their timidity and their want of foresight, exposed it to the train of calamities which follow in the rear of the present measures; the perpetual recurrence of bloody and ruinous wars, a dismemberment of territory, civil commotions, and an early dissolution of its government.

AGRICULTURAL.

As well among vegetables as animals, there are often found different species which have the same common name, and are classed under the same Genius.

In the New York Magazine, it is related that Mr. Ibel in Virginia, about nine or ten years ago, observed in his field a single ear of wheat almost ripe, when all the rest was in flower. This ear he carefully preserved and sowed it by itself, rightly judging it to be a particular species;—and from it there have proceeded many thousand bushels. It ripens 15 or 20 days earlier than other wheat. It is never destroyed by rust. Its straw is shorter and less cumbersome than that of the other kind of wheat; and consequently gives a better scope for the growth of clover. I believe (but am not certain) that that is the same that has been advertised in the southern papers, by the name of red straw wheat.

The same publication relates that there has lately been discovered, on Manhattan Island, at Harlem, a species of Indian Corn, the ear whereof contained sixteen rows of grains; and that as the average number of grains exceeded fifty to the row, the product of a single ear was more than 800 grains. There can be no doubt that crops might be greatly increased by a careful attention to the species as well as to the quality of the feed.

It was an inviolable law among the Romans, that whoever abandoned his post in the house of danger, should be punished with death. How fortunate it is for the U. S. that this barbarous practice was not adopted here during our revolutionary war. But for the humane refinements of

modern times, what a phoenix of a President might we have lost!!!

Boff. Cent.

The following curious instructions for a sign-board, were sent to a painter in Shrewsbury, under date August 13, 1802: “You are to draw the Shrawsbury coach, with five men on the roof and two on the box; and a chaise with two horses after the coach; also my name; spirits porter and ale; also my business which as follows; that is fairing (fariery); please to draw the flams and lancherts, and I nick an crop; and watre for hoeses; I beg you will do it as you think proper yourself; and do it as i mentioned above.”

Lon. pap.

For the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

To ELIZA * * * * *

Ungen'rous, did my dear Eliza say?
Not compliment her on the blissful day,
Which usher'd to the light, a darling guest,
A lovely infant, to her bosom prest?
Ah, dearest friends, and will you still upbraid,
‘Till in the tomb, your poor Amelia's laid!
For her, the fates have sure ordain'd it so,
Those most belov'd, should cause accutest woe.
But, dear Eliza, 'tis an easier part,
To wound to death, than bind the broken heart;
Unmerited reproach from those we love,
More cruel than a thousand daggers prove;
The heart recoils, and faints beneath its pain,
And but revives, to faint and die again.
But while my bosom, and my pulpit beat,
While my poor heart retains it's vital heat,
Priz'd by that heart, will all the blessings be,
Which providence divine has shower'd on thee.
And may the beauteous infant, well repay,
Thy fond affection at a future day;
Reflect thy form, thy features, gen'rous heart,
Thy love of virtue, and thy hate of art.
But, dear Eliza, wrong, nor wound thy friend,
And say, I flatter for some abject end;
Leave that to those intent to do me ill,
I am the same, sincere Amelia still.
You say, that now the winter's disappear'd,
And little songsters of the wood are heard,
Like nature too, I should a mantle wear,
Less gloomy, and assume a cheerful air;
Ah me! my friends, you nor suspect nor know,
Of turbid waters which around me flow!
Tho' spring e'er long will paint the landscape gay,
And decorate her pride, her daughter May,
What potent flow'ret will a charm contain,
To lull in sleep this pond'rous weight of pain?
Ah none, Eliza, save the power above,
Who rules the seasons can the load remove!
'Tis oft in youth, that folly casts the die,
We live, and wisdom with experience buy;
And happy they, who purchase at a mart,
That leaves no pang to agonize the heart.
'Twas born with thee, inherent in thy blood,
Thy lips pronounced it, soon as understood.
My mite—I'm flow—Alas! but must confess,
My mite was purchas'd by acute distress;
To think, to speak, to act was quite the same,
The moments impulse, if to praise or blame.
You worship'd prudence, “hail'd her nymph divine,”
I deem'd her cold, nor bow'd before her shrine.
For when a wretch approach'd tho' famish'd bare,
She still would whisper, I had naught to spare.
Nay, when a foe had fought to do thee wrong,
She said the cause did not to me belong;
Again—when Julian wooed, with prospect gay,
She said, “be wife Amelia, while you may;
“For wealth is honor'd, and 'twill ere be found,
“The poor must occupy inferior ground;
“Mult pass unseen, as those of vulgar mould,
“By them whose sole divinity is gold.”
Indignant I, her council spurn'd aside,
Nor call'd it wisdom, but ignoble pride.
Ah silly heart! it then but little knew—
The world appear'd in a deceptive view.
Which mult in part, for different fates account,
I wrapt in gloom, and thou at bliss's fount,
Thou midst thy friends, and idoliz'd by those,
And I the mark for unoffended foes:
Some without malice take a random aim,
And solely why, that others do the same;
The more inveterate, point a surer dart,
And empties a full quiver in my heart;
And foremost of this class, if blame there be,
'Tis that they were too dear, alas! to me.
Ah inconsiderate, cruel and unjust,
They have the power, and wound my heart they must!

But should we meet on that great day to come,
When all will hear pronounc'd their final doom,
I may thro' mercy, then be blest as they,
And utter'd with them to eternal day;
Nor be the words as high presumption thought
My fainting heart, with no such hope is fraught,
No single ray—no, dear Eliza, no!
For that would chase away this weight of woe!
A little space, the period will be here,
When as a vision all will disappear;
When the most feeling heart will be as stone,
It's dearest object, be no longer known.
When those, who now in wealth and splendor shine,
Will be but dust, nor finer dust than mine;
Such will not sigh impatient for the gloom,
That reigns without a rival in the tomb;
But, thy Amelia, dare it's terrors brave,
Unjust reproaches, will not pierce the grave.

AMELIA.

Alexandria, March 20.

T. SIMMS—has for Sale,
SALT,
For the fisheries; some excellent Bacon,
and first quality Segars.
March 22.

From the Utica (Whitesboro) Patriot.

CALLENDER'S COMPLAINT,
A PARODY.

After the important services performed by this Knight of the Quill, to effect the election of his then warmest friend, to be denied his reward was abusive: who can refuse to hear his complaint?
Scene—Richmond.

Callender and Jasper Dought, or any other Demo.

Sincerity! is the subject of my story Sir,
I cannot tell what you and other democrats think of this government,
But for my single self, I'd rather starve in Richmond jail
Than live in awe of such a thing as a Philosopher.

I was born as good a democrat as Tom,
And so were you; and we have wrote as well,
And we can both let fly the *basis* of calumny as well as he.

For once upon a time, when federal virtue triumph'd,
Thomas said unto me, “Callender? darest thou now,
Leap with me into the “tempestuous sea of liberty,”
And swim—the Lord knows where?
Upon the word, accoutred as I was with “iron pen,”
I plunged in and bade him follow.
And so indeed he did with a *timely deuceur*;
And I did buffet it with many a rugged paragraph,
And stem'd it with success,
But ere we reach'd the point propos'd
Thomas said unto me, help me Callender or I sink!

O! then it was, with pen thrice dip't in gall, I wrote the Prospect,
Which bro't this Patriot to his wish'd for shore.
And now this man has become a President;
And Callender is but a wretched Printer, who must live in penury,
While he can touch ten thousand pounds a year.

He had an *ague* when he was Secretary,
And when he wrote *Genet*, I did mark, how he did shake.
'Tis truth, the Secretary shook. His coward tongue dissembled.
Ah! and that pen of his, that once declared American Independence,
Was doom'd to write a libel on his thoughts.
Ye Gods! it doth amaze me, that a man of such feeble powers,
Should so get the start of many a ranting democrat,
And bear the prize alone.

Public Vendue.

Will be added to the Sales, at the Vendue Store, on Friday next,
A few casks of Loaf Sugar, and some Windfor Chairs.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 30.

Extract from an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria for the Extinguishment of Fire.

Sec. 7th. IF any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or directions of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars: Provided, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the Sun Fire Company, held at the Council Chamber, on the 28th of March, 1803, the following persons were duly elected as officers of said company for the ensuing year:

Elisha C. Dick, *President*.
Jonah Thompson, *Vice-President*.
Jonathan Mandeville, *Treasurer*.

Elisha C. Dick, 1st	} <i>Commanders.</i>
George Deneale, 2d	
James M. M'Rea, 3d	
James Bacon,	} <i>Subordinate Directors.</i>
James Russell,	
Robert B. Jamesson,	
Cuthbert Powell,	} <i>Regulators.</i>
Dennis Ramsay,	
Joseph Riddle,	
Jacob Hoffman,	} <i>Trustees.</i>
Joseph Perrin,	
Peter Wise, jun.	
William Herbert,	
JAMES BACON, <i>Clerk, Pro Tem.</i>	
March 30.	dgt

A New and Practical Work.

A PROPOSAL,
By William T. Birch, & Abraham Small,
of the City of Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING IN VOLUMES,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THAT USEFUL AND POPULAR WORK,

THE Domestic Encyclopædia, OR, A DICTIONARY OF FACTS, AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:

COMPREHENDING
A concise view of the latest discoveries,
inventions, and improvements, chiefly
applicable to rural and domestic eco-
nomy.

TOGETHER WITH
Descriptions of the most interesting ob-
jects of nature and art; the history of
men and animals, in a state of health or
disease; and practical hints respecting
the arts and manufactures, both fami-
lar and commercial.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings and
Cuts.

By A. F. M. WILLICH, A. M.
Author of the *Lectures on Diet and Regi-
men, &c. &c.*

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
With additions, applicable to the present
situation of the U. States.

By JAMES MEASE, M. D.
Fellow of the American Philosophical So-
ciety.

And Corresponding Member of the Literary
and Phil. Soc. at Manchester.

From the above general con-
tent of the work, it will be easily conceived that
the nature of the Domestic Encyclopædia is
peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the
United States. Perhaps it contains a greater
number of useful facts than have ever appeared
in the compass of four moderate volumes. No
point, trouble, or expense appear to have been
spared to render this economical dictionary as
complete as the present advancement of agricul-
ture, gardening, of the familiar arts and man-
ufactures, as well as the improved state of medi-
cal science, would respectively admit. It in-
cludes almost every object more or less connect-
ed with rural, domestic, and animal economy.
Hence the reader will find numerous experiments
related, many hundreds of which have not before
been published in the English language.

With regard to the additions, the editor will
observe, that no exertions shall be wanting on
his part, to render them as useful as possible to
the people of this country. The diseases com-
monly prevalent therein, with the most approv-
ed methods of prevention and cure, shall be par-
ticularly detailed—An account shall be given of
all the discoveries which have been made in the
United States; and many Machines for dimi-
nishing labour, which are peculiar thereto, shall
be described, and illustrated in Plates. In
short, every useful fact in rural and domestic ec-
onomy, omitted by Dr. Willich, and which
may be known to the editor, shall be inserted;
and in order to take advantage of progressing
improvements, arrangements have been made to
have all the periodical works on the above sub-
jects, forwarded as soon as published in England
or France.

The Publishers have but little to add for them-
selves; knowing, that professions generally are,
and perhaps ought to be, in a great measure,
unavailing; they refer the Public to the books
they have already published. They have given
to the world two editions of Dr. Kussell's *Mod-
ern Europe*, within the last three years; the
manner, therefore, in which they execute their
undertakings, can be ascertained. In the pre-
sent work, if they do not advance much, they
pledge themselves not to degenerate. It shall
be printed in the best style of uniformity and
taste. The Paper shall be superfine; and the
Engravings at least equal to those in the London
copy.

Conditions.

I. It shall be printed in five handsome
octavo volumes. One volume shall be de-
livered every three months. Price to sub-
scribers, two dollars and fifty cents per
volume, in boards, payable on delivery.

II. The first volume shall appear on the
first of April, 1803, and a volume regu-
larly every three months afterwards.

III. I may be had in one delivery when
finished, at twelve dollars and fifty cents,
in boards, or five dollars and fifty cents,
payable on the delivery of the books. It
will, however, be only obtained at these
prices, by those who give the publishers
their names during the progress of the work
as it is finished.

IV. The public will please to take notice,
that the amount in price of this improved
extended work, is not higher than the London
work in four volumes.

Subscriptions to the above
work will be received by Samuel
Fuller and by James Kennedy,
sen. Alexandria.

March 19.

2w 4w

DENTISTRY.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alex-
andria are respectfully informed, that
T. BRUFF, Dentist,

Inventor and Patentee of the Perpendicular
Extruding Instrument,

is now at Mr. Gadsby's, beginning to
fulfil his appointments, and will receive
fresh applications for a few days to come.

Those who are injured in their speech,
as well as their appearance, by the loss
of their teeth, may have them extruded
in a permanent manner, or artificial
teeth set after the most perfect model of
nature. Those who wish to have their
teeth restored to their natural elegance,
with instruments that cannot injure the
enamel, and without pain, have now an
opportunity.

His new immediate and efficient relief
in all cases of scurvy; prevents hollow
teeth from further decay, and extracts
such as are too far gone to save, with a
degree of ease to the patient of which no
other instruments are capable.

Parents who wish their children to grow
up with sound and regular teeth, may have
them on his subscription list (where the
terms are stated) at *Two Dollars* per year,
and regularly attended.

From the increasing demand
for his DENTIFRICE, he has brought
with him a larger supply than usual, and
will make a proper allowance to those who
buy to sell again.

March 28.

co

Notice.

ALL persons having claims
against the estate of Thomas Cave, of
Dumfries, deceased, are requested to bring
them for adjustment and payment; and
all those indebted to the estate are respect-
fully called upon to make immediate pay-
ment to the executrix, it being her anx-
ious wish to close all the accounts.

MARY ANN CAVE.

Alex. March 18.

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale,
on the premises, the first day of April
if fair, if not the next fair day there-
after,

A tract of LAND in the coun-
ty of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the
Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Trip-
lett, containing 500 acres, a considerable
part of which is in Wood; formerly the
property of Augustine Love, and by him
conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by
said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers
for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth
of the purchase money to be paid on the
day of sale, two fifths in twelve months,
and the remaining two fifths in eighteen
months from the day of sale; for which
payments approved security will be re-
quired.

JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18.

co

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn any person from
taking an assignment of a Bond given
by the subscriber to Charles Shaw, for the
purchase of a horse, which the subscriber
believes was unsound before the sale. The
bond was given for the sum of seventy-
three dollars, and dated the 30th day of
January, 1803.

JOHN BROWN.

March 28.

co

Notice.

Whereas Joseph Cary did by
Deed of Trust, dated the 1st of August,
1800, convey to the subscribers, for the
benefit of the creditors, all his property
real and personal of every description, we
thereby give notice, that by and with the
advice and consent of the creditors, we
have appointed Mr. John M'iver, out
agent and attorney in fact, who is fully
authorized and empowered to collect and
receive all debts due to the said Cary,
either in his individual capacity or other-
wise.

JOHN FOSTER,
G. DENEALE.

In pursuance of said power I hereby call
upon all persons who are indebted to Jo-
seph Cary, either in his individual capaci-
ty or otherwise, to make immediate pay-
ment, and such as have claims against the
said Cary, are requested to lodge the same
with me.

JOHN M'IVER,
Agent and Attorney in Fact for the Trust-
ees of Joseph Cary.

March 4.

2w 12t

Twenty Dollars Reward,

To any person who will bring to me, to
secure for that I get him again,

JOHN AYRES,

A BRIGHT mulatto fellow, about
21 years of age, who eloped from
this place on the 6th instant. He had on
when he went away a blue plains coat, his
pantalons of the same were patched, and
darned in some places with white cotton; a
swankish waistcoat, white yarn stock-
ings, an excellent pair of shoes tied with
strings, and a very good white hat. He
has a thick suit of black hair, rather in-
clined to curl, which he generally keeps
tied, a fire set of teeth, and when he
thinks he has done wrong his countenance
expresses great fear mixed with a confid-
entable blushing; I suppose he must be a-
bout 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters
or skippers of vessels from receiving or
harboring the above mentioned mulatto
on board their vessels, at the peril of the
law.

B. M. L.

Should the said mulatto fellow be
apprehended and secured in the jail of Fre-
derickburg or its vicinity, and I can be
informed of it, Mr. John Scott is directed
to pay the reward.

Cabin Point,
Westmoreland county, }
Feb. 22.

2w 6w

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bid-
der on Wednesday the 6th of April next,
at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,
Sundry building LOTS,

Part of Lot No. 17, situated upon Fair-
fax and Princeps Streets, in the town of
Alexandria; upon some of said Lots are
erected small buildings. Any person de-
siring of purchasing at private sale may
be accommodated by applying to the sub-
scriber, who has a plot of the Lots as laid
off. The terms of sale will be made
known on the day of sale or upon appli-
cation to

RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

March 12.

2w 7t

Dividend.

The Commissioners named and
authorized in and by a commission of bank-
ruptcy, awarded and issued forth against
James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria,
intend to meet on Monday the 18th day
of April next at 3 o'clock in the after-
noon at the House of Peter Halkell in
said Town, in order to make a Dividend
of the Estate and effects of the said
Bankrupt, when and where the creditors,
who have not already proved their debts
under the said Commission, are hereby re-
quired to come prepared to prove the same
or they will be excluded the benefit of the
said Dividend.

JOHN M'IVER, Assignee.

March 3.

2w 10t

A great bargain in Land.

Will be sold at the Coffee House in Alex-
andria, on Wednesday the 1st of June
next,

A valuable tract of Land ly-
ing on the waters of the Occoquin River, about
three miles from Mr. Ellicott's Mills; contain-
ing five hundred and twenty five acres, as by
Deed of a General Warrantee bearing date of the
17th February, 1802, from the late Charles T-
urner to the subscribers. This Land is well adapt-
ed to corn, wheat and tobacco, and is well tim-
bered of the growth of oak, hickory, and pop-
lar; and the improvements are a comfortable
dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, stables,
&c. &c. with several fine springs of water, to-
gether with a fine young orchard of peach
and apple trees, and the situation considered re-
markably healthy.

Any person wishing to view the land, may be
shown it by applying to Edward Washington
Esquire, who now has it in possession, until
Christmas next, when it will be delivered up to
the purchaser.

The advantage of cutting Cord Wood from
this land is very great, there being a great abun-
dant and navigation near at hand.

The terms of sale will be for approved paper,
payment at two, four and six months.

WM. NEWTON,
J. MUNCASTER, } Trustees.
HEZ. SMOOT,

March 5.

2w

Wanted to Hire Immediately,

ABOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and
8 waggons and teams. Employ-
ment may be had 3 months, or more, by
application to J. and M. Scholfield, Alex-
andria, Isaac Scholfield, Water or Wm.
Lindsey, rear Colchester, or Henry Wood-
row, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and
hewers broad axes.

Feb. 7.

2w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Alexander & Alfson, comp.

against

Jacob Harman & W. Davis,
trading under the firm of
Harman & Davis, Wm.
Mumell & Robert Brown
debtors.

In Chancery.

This suit abates as to the plain-
tiff Alexander; and the defendants Harman and
Davis, not having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of assembly,
and the rules of this court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that
the said Harman and Davis are not in this
country, the court, on motion of the complai-
nant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said
defendants, Harman and Davis, do appear here
on the first day of June next, and enter
their appearance to this suit, and give security for
performing the duties of the court; and that
the other defendants, Wm. Mumell and Robert
Brown Junction do not pay away, convey, or
surrender the debts by them owing to, or the estate
or effects in their hands belonging to the said
object defendants Harman and Davis, until the
further order or decree of this court; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith published for
two months successively, in one of the public
newspapers published in this country; and that
another copy be posted at the front door of the
Court House of the said county.

A copy.
Test. G. DENEALE,
March 10. 1w 2w Clerk.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on
the 24th of Dec. 1803, a Negro Slave,
named Jacob, about 30 years of age, ra-
ther of a yellowish complexion: he is a
tall, lanky fellow, five feet eleven inches
high; his foot is twelve inches and a quar-
ter long; he has a very large nose, a big
bushy head, he has a small scar on the out-
side of his right leg just below his knee,
another on the same side of his thigh just
above his knee, occasioned by a burn;
his clothing, when he went away from
me, were a dark drab coloured coarse
cloth, his coat was lapped with large but-
tons on it, a pair of overalls of the same
cloth, white yarn stockings, Virginia
cotton shirt and felt hat; he may be very
apt to change his clothing, and very like-
ly may have a forged pass; he has a wife
at Mr. George Wise's, in Alexandria,
and very likely he is lurking about that
place. Masters of vessels and others are
hereby forewarned from harboring or car-
rying him off at their peril. Whoever
takes up said Negro and secures him in
jail, so that I get him again, or delivers
him to me in Stafford county, near Mud-
dy creek, shall receive the above re-
ward.

ROBERT LAING.

March 18.

1w 5w

THE co-partnership existing

between the subscribers, under the firm of

Riddle & Brashears,

is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
The customers are respectfully informed
that Joshua Riddle is duly authorized to
collect all debts due said concern; and
such as have claims will please to apply to
him for payment.

JOSHUA RIDDLE,
TRUEMAN BRASHEARS.

March 11.

d3 1w 3w

The subscriber begs leave to
inform the public, and the customers of the
above concern, that he continues to do
business on his own account in the house
lately occupied by Riddle and Brashears;
that his assortment is general, and he will
be very thankful for a continuation of fa-
vors.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

March 11.

d3 1w 3w

FOR SALE,

THE Lot with the HOUSE thereon at
the fourth east corner of Cameron and
Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas
Kishner. Also several vacant LOTS adjoin-
ing thereon on Alfred Street between Cameron
and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situ-
ated and in good order for the accommodation
of a Family. If not sold before the 1st of No-
vember, it will be retailed.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30.

To Rent,

For one or more Years,
A STORE HOUSE situated
at Fairfax Court House, which, from the
great resort of people, is thought to be a
very good stand for a Retail Store. For
terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living
at the place, or the subscriber.

RICHD. RATCLIFF.

Feb. 2.

2w

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. III.

Sales

On SAT

At 10 o'clock, will
Store, the corn

Rum in hhd
Whiskey in bar
Apple Brandy
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes
Molasses in hhd
Sugar in hids.
White and brow
Coffee in casks
Raisins in kegs
Queen's Ware,

A variety of

—AMONG

Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halfstiches,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and othe
Stockings,
THOS. PAT
March 30.

Public

On F

At 10 o'clock, will

Rum in hog
French Brandy
Gin in pipes and
Whiskey and A
Sugar in hids.
Coffee in tierces
Chocolate
White and brow
Mould and dip
Raisins in kegs,
Figs in kegs and
Queen's Ware in
FURNI

A variety of

Among

Cloths, Co
Kerleys, me
Plains and Ke
Negro Cotton
Elaficks, bla
Calimancoes a
Yarn Stockin
Chintzes and
Irish Linens,
Pistillas,
Ginaburgs and
Moflins and
India Mullin
Bandanne fra
Silk Stocking
Coloured Tye
Plated Cande
And sundry
P. G

March 29.

ABELL

A FRESH
Rhode Island CH
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by
quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the
Best Rhode-Island
Mackerel, by the
a general
GROCERY

We have rec

Mary, from Portu

10 tons

A few bales Rus

A few bls. of ex

A few hds. N.

And a few bales

which will be sold

RICKETTS

Feb. 23.